

STATE SPECIALS.

MURDERS, FIRES, THEFTS AND OTHER CRIMES IN GEORGIA.

Personal About Thompson People—A Young Man Stabbed to Death in a Drunken Brawl—A Very Old Lady's Death—Fire Near Dahlonega—Frozen to Death—General News.

Special to the Constitution.

ATLANTA, December 13.—Genuine winter at last! Our merchants have been long complaining of dullness in business, because of the mild fall; and if cold weather will help them they can surely smile at the prospect of a good holiday trade. Santa Claus seems to have a good many headquarters here, and a good many quarters will soon be in circulation in anticipation of the happy time of childhood, and of present making. Well, it is a pleasant thing to be remembered by one's friends, and it is a still more pleasant thing to be able to remember one's friends in the shape of Christmas and New Year's souvenirs, of which there is no lack, either in quality or quantity.

Speaking of presents reminds me that the ladies of this city are now holding a fair for the benefit of the Young Men's Library association at our new Masonic temple. The prospects of its success are most encouraging, and a committee of the library directors, composed of Mr. W. H. Barrett, Mr. John L. Maxwell and Joseph Myers are actively and zealously at work, assisting the ladies in their laudable efforts. This institution, under the management of its board of directors, and the courteous and attentive librarian, Mr. Charles E. Croder, is now in a very flourishing condition. The library building has been greatly enlarged, and the association now rents out a considerable number of convenient offices, which promises to be a source of handsome income.

Our new opera house, erected during the past year by the trustees of the Masonic hall, has proved a most delightful place of entertainment during the winter, and is a source of just pride to our citizens. It is large, commodious, handsomely furnished and well ventilated, and is a great accommodation to the theater going public. Our recent election, I see, has attracted considerable interest throughout the state.

THE ELECTION.

It was of far more than local importance, and there was much more in it than the mere election of a chief magistrate of the city of Atlanta. Hence the intense excitement and unusual popular feeling which pervaded the community for weeks in advance of it. The Chronicle and Constitutionist, the morning after the election, in a brief editorial notice of the result, after stating that the Hon. Robert H. May's majority was 2,836, and that the Hon. B. Phinizy, the defeated candidate for mayor, was a prominent and active man in getting up that meeting.

Mr. John M. Weigle, one of the proprietors of the Evening News, in his paper the call for the indignation meeting was published, and who telegraphed Colonel Gantt, of the Athens Banner-Watchman the day after the meeting, that it was an endorsement of the course of the paper was a candidate for council on the Phinizy ticket, and he too was overwhelmingly defeated in both the white and colored box. Every candidate on the May ticket and Mr. May himself were all opposed to the indignation meeting, and were most emphatically elected, receiving majorities in every box. Both white and colored. All who actively supported Mr. May on the stump disapproved and condemned the indignation meeting. Both candidates for mayor were before the people when the meeting was held. There were advocates of that meeting including Dr. Phinizy himself on that ticket. There was no advocate of it on the May ticket.

THE VOTE ANALYZED.

The analysis of the vote shows the most astonishing facts. Dr. Phinizy, an old and respected citizen, a member of an ancient family, in a total vote of 3,827 received but 937 votes. Mr. May, equally well known, and his peer in every respect, received 2,836, a majority of 1,919 votes. The significance of this large majority is endeavored to be broken by saying it was made up of negro votes. Leave the negro vote out, and we have white votes 493, of which Dr. Phinizy receives 777, and Mr. May 1,181, a majority of 404 whites for Mr. May. Add Dr. Phinizy's white and colored vote together and we have 937. Mr. May's white vote is 1,181, 244 votes more than Dr. Phinizy's white and colored vote combined. In other words Mr. May had a white vote larger than Mr. Phinizy's whole vote. The indignation meeting had a part in that canvass; that alone can explain the reason of this wonderful defeat of Mr. May's opponent.

Mr. May is an exceedingly popular man, and deservedly so, and doubtless drew strength from many elements in our community. Our colored population could not be brought away from his support; but when we consider the extraordinary efforts made to defeat him, the money that was spent for this purpose, the combinations which were made to this end, we must look elsewhere for the cause of mere personal popularity; and the indisputable facts and figures herein given point unerringly to the true cause as herein stated. As it has been attempted to create a wrong impression on this subject, I give the following facts and figures through the columns of your paper.

But now that the election is over, with the Chronicle and Mayor May in his inaugural address, all the bitterness and all the asperities of the canvass will be forgotten, and our dear old city will move onward in a cause of progress and prosperity.

A THRIVING TOWN.

Jackson, Butts County, and Its Rapid and Substantial Progress.

Special to the Constitution.
Jackson, December 13.—Just half way between Atlanta and Macon on the new East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, lies the growing town of Jackson. A great change has taken place within the last twelve months. From a struggling village of two or three hundred inhabitants it has developed into a thriving town of eight hundred or a thousand. What were once open uncultivated lots, are now rows of substantial brick houses. Houses have sprung up like magic, and streets that were once so quiet and deserted that a dog fight could not raise a respectable crowd, are daily thronged with farmers and their teams bringing cotton and other produce to be handled by the live warehousemen and merchants who have taken advantage of the splendid opportunity for the profitable investment of their money by opening large warehouses. Jackson can now boast of about thirty business houses and a corresponding increase in the number of dwellings. Drawing a large trade from an extensive territory, her business is established upon a firm basis, her growth is sure and rapid, and that wealth and prosperity will be certain to follow. A fine school has been established, and work on the academy is being pushed rapidly forward, when completed, will be an ornament to the town. A large planing mill has recently been put in operation, to which will soon be added a saw and blind and furniture factory. Business of all kinds is brisk, and the people look with pride upon their prosperous little city, and from the present outlook will be one of the first places on the new road.

STABBED TO DEATH.

A Young Man Killed in a Brawl While Intoxicated.

Special to the Constitution.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., December 12.—At 10 o'clock last night, just within the city limits, two young men, John Kelly and Patrick Henry, returning from a not very reputable country dance, while both under the influence of whiskey, began bantering, then quarreling, then fighting; when Henry with a small pocket knife stabbed Kelly. The blade entered the heart and produced death in a few minutes. At the inquest to-day, it was proven that Kelly was aggressive while Henry tried to avoid the difficulty. Kelly was about twenty years old, a native of Columbia, South Carolina, and an employee of the S. & N. railroad. Henry was about the same age—born at Henderson county, North Carolina, and has been clerking for an uncle in this city. Henry made his escape.

FROZEN AND STOLEN.

Body of a Man Found Frozen to Death—A Youthful Negro Horse Thief.

BARNETT, December 12.—Last Friday night a white man named Johnson left Barnett under the influence of liquor, and was found frozen to death on Sunday evening two miles from here, in an old field with a bottle half full of liquor with him. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict as above. He had \$120 on his person. Last night a negro boy, eighteen or twenty years of age, smooth face, about five feet eight or ten inches high, weight about 150 pounds, stole a small sorrel, blaze-face horse, saddle and bridle from J. H. Robinson here, and it is thought gone toward Atlanta. He called himself Jack Johnson. He is thought to be an old offender, and the public should look out for him. A reward will be paid for him or the horse.

BARNESVILLE ELECTION.

The Full Ticket Elected on Tuesday—Amateur Contest Between Farmers and School.

BARNESVILLE, December 13.—Our municipal election came off yesterday. A good board of aldermen were elected. The voters were A. M. Lambdin, J. L. Fogg, A. O. Murphy, P. F. Matthews, A. O. Bennett and W. C. Stafford. Edward Elder was elected mayor over J. J. Rogers, by a majority.

Our amateurs have decided to repeat "Pirates of Penzance" during the holidays. The full term of Gordon institute closed last Friday.

The farmers are taking advantage of the pretty weather now favoring us, and are putting in a deal of grain.

FIRE AND DEATH.

A Very Old Lady Dead—House Destroyed at Winona's Mill.

DAHLONEGA, December 11.—Last night a Mrs. Patton, eighty-five years old, died at this place. Her maiden name was Bryant, and she was married to Mr. Patton about sixty-five years ago near Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C.

The house of Mr. John Wallace, with nearly all his household goods, was consumed by fire to-day. The fire was caused by G. W. Wimpy, on the Yahow river, one mile and a quarter from Dahlonega.

A SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

Special to the Constitution.
LITHONIA, December 12.—Mr. J. M. Calloway, on a six-horse farm, made 75 bales of cotton, averaging 525 pounds; 385 bushels of wheat, on 25 acres; 400 bushels of oats on 20 acres; 2,100 bushels of corn on 47 acres; 1,000 bundles of alfalfa; 200 bushels of sweet potatoes on 3 1/2 of an acre. Mr. Calloway started after the war with but a few acres of poor land. He has now three-fourths of a plantation, three guns, one saw mill, one merchant mill, and six thousand dollars in money on interest. Also he has fifty bales of cotton on hand unsold.

SMALL-POX NEAR DECATUR.

DECATUR, December 13.—There is a negro named Jim, who lives on the Air-Line railroad, in this county who has a fully developed case of small-pox. The negro came to Atlanta last Friday night in company with several other negroes from Chattanooga, Tenn., and county authorities are doing and will do all that can be done to prevent its spreading. The case is in about fifty yards of Fulton county line, and several negroes in Fulton have been exposed.

THOMASTON PERSONALS.

Special to the Constitution.
THOMASTON, December 12.—Mr. Jephtha Matthews, who has been sick for some months at the residence of Dr. G. W. T. Hannah, of this place, died yesterday evening. Colonel R. K. McLeod, a young law student of Quitman, Georgia, who has been visiting here, left yesterday for Rome, Georgia. Captain W. T. Hammond, the accommodating conductor of the Upson County railroad, who has been off duty for some weeks, is again punching tickets for said road.

GREENSBORO GOSSIP.

Special to the Constitution.
GREENSBORO, December 13.—Mr. Graham, of Atlanta, was united in marriage this morning to Miss Annie Greene, of this city, John A. Griffin officiating. After some very cold weather and rain, the sun is shining beautifully. Farmers are striving to get their grain housed before Christmas. Trade is not brisk, but fair. Men are paying off old debts and avoiding new ones—an excellent idea.

THE BEST NEWS.

Incidents of Local Life Throughout the State of Georgia.

From the Oglethorpe, Ga., Echo.
Three Gipsy women were in Lexington Monday. From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun.
Our state has 100 inhabitants and three different orders of religion.

From the Swainsboro, Ga., Herald.
The paint brush would not injure the app earance of some of the houses in this city.

From the Pike County, Ga., News.
A member of the hand organ fraternity was monkeying around the streets on Wednesday last.

From the Tallapoosa, Ga., News.
This town needs and needs badly a guard house to confine offenders. Will the council build one?

From the Clayton, Ga., Star.
The sound of the hammer and saw is still heard on every hand, and our building boom goes bravely on.

From the Spring Place, Ga., Times.
The village is still plodding along without a marshal, and so we will continue to put on hideous airs occasionally of nights.

From the Warrenton, Ga., Clipper.
There is a tame coon in town that spite in its hands, recently kills them together before galloping up a post or tree.

From the Gainesville, Ga., Southern.
There were 255 bales of cotton bought in Gainesville on Thursday. This is the largest number ever marketed in Gainesville in one day.

From the Covington, Ga., Enterprise.
A negro by the name of Jim Perkins escaped from our jail last Sunday morning, but was immediately caught and returned to his cell and well ironed.

From the Waycross, Ga., Reporter.
The saw and hammer still make music in the air about Waycross, and up goes the buildings as if by magic. The town is assuming the proportions of a city set upon a hill that cannot be hid from the view of the commercial world.

From the Milledgeville, Ga., Weekly.
Montezuma's stride in improvement would do credit to larger cities. About a dozen nice buildings have been erected in our town the present year at a probable cost of \$25,000. And this is a place that has not five hundred inhabitants within its incorporation.

From the Walton, Ga., News.
Covington and Oxford are now connected by telegraph. As it will be impossible to ever get a telegraph line from Monroe to Social Circle, would it not be a good idea to build a telephone line? The line can be completed for \$300, and will answer all the purposes of a telegraph line, and will be much cheaper.

From the Sparta, Ga., Times.
B. Other fellow proposes that Sparta be lighted with gas. The town has had gas enough. What it now needs is more brains.

The boys that pile boxes, wagons and buggies on the streets these nights are giving themselves a great deal of unnecessary trouble to no purpose. The public there should be done is not intended to be compulsory.

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

The Honest Man the Man of Stomach—Our Grandfather's School Books—Newspapers a Rarity and Churches at Long Dances—The Ladies and the Preachers Discussed, Etc.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Weekly.

Mr. Editor: I thought I would give you a sketch of the times seventy years ago when I was only seven years old. I have a distinct recollection of the war of 1812 to 1815, called Jackson's war. About that time people were in their simplicity and purity, there was no great difference between the poor and the rich. If a man was honest he stood high in society. Our school facilities were poor, in small log houses, often with the bark on them; it was as good as the country could do. Books were scarce. The Dilworth was the spelling book in that day, (quite imperfect), and there were scarcely any reading books but the New Testament; from here, in an old field with a bottle half full of liquor with him. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict as above. He had \$120 on his person. Last night a negro boy, eighteen or twenty years of age, smooth face, about five feet eight or ten inches high, weight about 150 pounds, stole a small sorrel, blaze-face horse, saddle and bridle from J. H. Robinson here, and it is thought gone toward Atlanta. He called himself Jack Johnson. He is thought to be an old offender, and the public should look out for him. A reward will be paid for him or the horse.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leaving out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 14, 1882.

"MINGO."

In next Sunday's CONSTITUTION, we shall reprint, by special permission from "Harper's Christmas," the story under the above title by

MR. JOEL C. HARRIS.

This story is pronounced by the northern press generally, the tenderest and strongest thing that Mr. Harris has yet written. It has created a sensation, and treats of a Georgia subject.

In order to carry this story and the bulk of CHRISTMAS ANNOUNCEMENTS

that our merchants will desire to make, the next Sunday's CONSTITUTION will consist

OF SIXTEEN FULL PAGES

that will be filled to the brim with entertaining and interesting articles.

In spite of the unusual size of THE CONSTITUTION for that day, it will be sold to dealers and the public at the usual prices.

Orders for extra copies must be filed in this office by Saturday morning.

To insure proper display and classifications, all advertisements must be filed by 6 o'clock Saturday night. We cannot guarantee publication of any advertisement filed after 10 o'clock Saturday night.

The signal service bureau report indicates for the south Atlantic and Gulf states, local rains, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from the north to the west, stationary or slight fall in temperature and stationary or higher barometer.

MR. HAMMOND deserves great praise for his honest and energetic work in defeating the library bill. It was up-hill work and a feat requiring no ordinary strength to accomplish.

CLERK McPHERSON has made up the roll of the next congress. Two vacancies by death have already occurred—General Herron, of Louisiana, and Mr. Updegraff, of Ohio. One was a democrat and the other a republican. According to Mr. McPHERSON's roll the democrats will have a majority of 55 over all, and a majority of 70 over the republicans.

CIVIL SERVICE reform is the live topic in the federal capital. Mr. Pendleton's bill is excellent, but his chances for passing are not so. We have all heard about the spoils system ad nauseam, and Mr. J. O. Hawley is not a big enough senator to make his remarks of vital importance. It is well to make haste slowly, and democrats will do well not to play cat paws for the republicans.

SENATOR FERRY's efforts to secure a third term are bitterly opposed. Ferry's best advantage consists in the fact that Jay Hubbell is his leading opponent. Ferry may be taken as the lesser of two evils. Other names are mentioned, but he seems to have altogether the best chance if the contest goes directly to the legislature without the intervention of a party nomination.

A STRANGE case of forgery has been developed in Berrien county. Mr. Paulk introduced in the late session of the legislature a bill to increase the tax on the sale of spirituous liquors in Berrien. Immediately a petition bearing the names of leading ministers and business men of that county was sent up to Atlanta, protesting against the passage of Mr. Paulk's bill. It has since been ascertained that the names were all forged.

SENATOR BROWN's position on civil-service reform is the subject of no little comment. The general opinion is that he had the courage to assert what a good many democratic senators think. A bill to keep in office republicans through a democratic administration, after a service of a quarter of a century, is indeed rather hard to swallow, and yet many democrats will swallow it rather than go on record against a reform that is greatly needed.

SECRETARY FOLGER has redeemed or agreed to redeem during the present fiscal year bonds to the amount of \$110,000,000. He estimates the surplus of the year at \$120,000,000. Assuming that his estimate is correct, he can not call in more than \$10,000,000 more up to the first day of July. Congress may, however, by retrenchment give him a little wider margin. Of course these figures are on the basis that any tax reduction will be deferred until the end of the fiscal year.

To show what a county of a line of railroad may do, the Cumming Democrat states that there are in Forsyth county eight merchant mills, twenty-three corn mills, besides those in run in connection with the flouring mills. There are forty-four cotton-gins, of which nineteen are run by steam power and twenty-five by water power. There are twenty-eight stores, eight in Cumming and twenty in the country. And over all this there are hundreds of good farms with hills of gold and undeveloped resources innumerable.

The republicans are trying to agree upon a play of representation in their next national convention. The Chandler-McPHERSON plan calls for equal representation of republican congressional districts. Under this plan the republican bosses of Georgia would be entitled to only twenty-four seats out of 1,034. This plan would reduce the carpet-bag delegations to the minimum of representation. The Forbes plan allows Georgia twelve members out of 624. There promises to be a wide division of opinion on this subject in the coming meeting of the national republican committee.

The French republic is about to annex Tongkin and Annam in the Chinese sea.

It is generally known as Cochinchina, and the people had close relations with the French since 1869, but China has

and now France proposes to put an end to it by annexing the provinces. The new France is becoming ambitious in the way of colonization, as Tunis and the Upper Congo territory and Algiers and the provinces of the Cameroonian peninsula can testify. Her plans undoubtedly include the formation of a great empire, reaching from the Mediterranean to the river Congo.

LIEUTENANT GREELEY and his party of twenty-two men, located in a double-walled house at Lady Franklin bay, must begin to want news from home. He was sent to this station to make observations in accordance with an agreement among the nations. He occupies the northernmost post of the chain of stations, and he was to be visited and re-visited every summer, but last year the supply ship could not reach him on account of the ice. The station is near a bed of coal, and is supplied with provisions that will last, if prudently managed, until next summer. The expedition of next summer will, it is thought, have to use sledges, because in only about one year in seven can Lady Franklin bay be reached by water. This expedition will be made up of hardy campaigners, who will not come back until they have found Lieutenant Greeley and his party. Thus it is that we are to have another Arctic search with all its attendant hardships and sensations.

SCHOOLS FOR GEORGIA BOYS.
Old conditions passed away with the smoke of the great civil war, and to-day the people of the south are brought face to face with circumstances that demand more trained artisans and fewer professional men. As for men of leisure, we want none at all. Instead of schools in which to teach the classics, we want technical schools in which the boys of Georgia can acquire the rudiments of mining, engineering, architecture, contracting, mechanical engineering, chemistry, foremen, builders, mechanics and all other positions embraced in material progress. We want schools that will turn out artisans instead of lawyers, doctors and preachers. Our colleges and universities must, of course, be maintained, but if Georgia is to retain her place as the most enterprising southern state, we must have more technical schools.

Beyond all question the foremost feature in educational matters at the present time is embraced in industrial education. In every civilized country technical schools are being established. Some are schools of trade, some schools of technology, and some are institutions of the highest grade of applied science. In the larger cities of this country there are hundreds of lower industrial schools in which children are put in a way to acquire a common English education and a good trade.

There is no state in the union that is in greater need of both classes of industrial schools than Georgia. We are on the eve of an immense development of our resources; we are engaged in establishing a new order of things. But at present if we open a cotton mill we have to send to other states for a mechanical engineer and for foremen. If we open a mine all the higher grade employees have to be imported. If we build a railroad or dig a canal the brainwork of construction inures to people of other states. And every one who has had occasion to investigate the subject knows how difficult it is to find in the south close and well trained artisans of any class. These may be unwelcome facts, but still it is best to understand where we stand.

We need, in short, technical schools, and the place for them is in the cities of the state. There should be excellent industrial schools in Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Atlanta, Rome, Americus, Albany, Thomasville, Cartersville, Newnan, Greensboro, and many other central points, as well as in Athens. The Athens school does not meet the demands of the state in the direction of technical training, but perhaps in the end it can become the high polytechnic school of the state. Just now, however, we need schools of a lower grade much more than an ideal institution of this nature.

On this subject we may be sure of one thing—if we desire to develop Georgia and carry her material resources to their utmost possibility we must have skilled laborers. If we desire to compete in other markets, we must train our boys for the struggle; for it is a fight in which the best brains will win, in which there will be a survival of the fittest. And in all this grand work of material progress shall the boys of Georgia remain handicapped with ignorance, while the prizes continue to go to states more progressive and far-sighted? The only remedy is summed up in technical culture.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.
Secretary Teller has charge of the Indians. He lives in a small town in Colorado, near the Indian reservations, and he has studied the features of the Indian question closely. Some of the conclusions of his observations of the Indians and their customs have recently appeared in a letter addressed to Mr. Price, commissioner of Indian affairs. There is so much horse sense in this letter that we cannot refrain from giving its points.

Mr. Teller considers a continuance of the heathenish, although picturesque dances of the Indians, undesirable. This would put an end to the sun dance, scalp dance, war dance, etc. These dances are not generally understood. They are not social gatherings, but really means of inflaming the young warriors of the tribe to murder, rape and all the crimes in the calendar, and the whites on the frontier are expected to furnish the victims. Mr. Teller thinks that a warrior who lives on the bounty of the government should not be permitted to openly recount his villainies in order to bring about more of the same sort.

Mr. Teller thinks the time has come when the government-fed Indians should have some respect for the marriage relation, and that he should not be allowed to establish in the future harems which are to be supported by the government. He thinks some system of marriage should be adopted, and the Indian compelled to conform to it. He should be taught, too, that it is not just the thing to dismiss from his lordly mind all care for his offspring. If he fails to do his duty in any of these respects the secretary thinks that either his rations should be reduced or else he should be shut up in an agency prison.

The presence of the medicine men in the civilization of the Indians is a very sticky and anti-

thems. It is a part of their scheme to keep their people in ignorance. They are simply a nuisance. The agencies have skillful physicians who are ready at all times to administer remedies without charge. The medicine men should be abolished.

When an Indian acquires property it should descend to his family. When an important member of a family dies frequently "the mourners" destroy or carry off all that the head of the family had accumulated, and the family is left in desolation and want. The fear of being considered "mean" and attachment to the dead prevent an owner from interfering to save his property while it is being destroyed in his presence. He then becomes discouraged, and makes no further attempt to accumulate property.

Every possible effort should be made to induce them to become self-supporting at as early a day as possible.

Commissioner Price has issued a circular letter to the Indian agents, embodying Secretary Teller's suggestions, and urging them to exert their influence to introduce the reforms mentioned. This may be said to be the first official use of common sense in the treatment of the Indian problem.

LOG-ROLLING IN CONGRESS.
Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has submitted a constitutional amendment empowering the president to veto separate items in an appropriation bill while approving a portion of the same. This proposition is simply an extension of a plan that has been found to work well in New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and about a dozen other states. There is no earthly objection to the proposition; no man can say wherein harm can come from it, while all know that it would be a death-blow to the log-rolling process by which appropriation bills are swelled beyond all reason.

We did not start out to state the advantages of Senator Morgan's proposition, for they are obvious and indisputable; but we did desire and do desire to urge the representatives of Georgia to give the amendment an active support. Nothing goes further to undermine republican institutions than the corruption that has prevailed since the war, and if by a constitutional amendment one of the worst features of this rottenness can be eliminated, let us have it, and have it too, speedily.

A two-third vote is necessary in each house before it can go to the state legislatures. The action of the state legislatures would be only a matter of time, but it is very doubtful indeed whether congress can be induced to give the states a chance to act upon it.

There is, however, a way to flank congress if it should be dead to the will of the people. Two-thirds of the states can demand a convention. The legislatures of two-thirds of the states will be in session this winter. Such a demand from even a third of the states might wake up the congressional statesmen to the estimate that the people place upon log rolling, and upon those who tacitly favor its continuance.

It is now generally conceded that Geberhart is a creation of the man who writes Abbey's advance notices. This man ought to write for the magazines. His latest advertisement of Mrs. Langtry is a stroke of genius. It may not work well in Boston, but in the county towns the Lily will draw better than a circus procession. The Geberhart business is what Billy Huggins would call "a twenty-four carat ad, and per se don't you forget it."

Let the new city government begin business by preventing the trains of the East Tennessee road from obstructing Ferry street at night. It is a nuisance that ought to be promptly abated. The street is blocked frequently twenty minutes at a time.

KEELY is getting his motor in shape again, and the place for them is in the cities of the state. There should be excellent industrial schools in Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Atlanta, Rome, Americus, Albany, Thomasville, Cartersville, Newnan, Greensboro, and many other central points, as well as in Athens. The Athens school does not meet the demands of the state in the direction of technical training, but perhaps in the end it can become the high polytechnic school of the state. Just now, however, we need schools of a lower grade much more than an ideal institution of this nature.

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on Monday. A man was taken to the sheriff and asked to be locked up for a time, when he must confess because his conscience troubled him. He had stolen some butter.

THE Vicksburg Herald believes that with Mr. Arthur and a democrat as presidential candidates in 1884, if the democrat should not pronounce in favor of Mississippi river improvement, the valley states would cast their votes for Arthur by a large majority.

A MEMPHIS magistrate lately fined a young man twenty dollars who got drunk at a fancy ball while personating George Washington. The justice said that if he had not thus disgraced himself while personating that august character the fine would have been five dollars.

It is said that the Enquirer, of Cincinnati, intends to print a one-cent paper to run out the News. The plan is to furnish the new paper with proof slips. The Enquirer looks and speaks to be cut down and changed to suit. This will be edited with scissors and paste in the literal sense.

Mr. O'Neil, congressman-elect from the eighth Missouri district, has just returned to St. Louis from a trip through the southwest, and announced himself decidedly in favor of such legislation as will open the Indian Territory to white settlement. The proper name for that country, he rights it ought to be supporting and endorsing a million people.

No word was spoken when they met, by either—ad or gay.

And yet one badly smitten was, as mentioned in the last item. They met by chance this autumn eve, with neither glance nor bow. They often came together so—A freight train and a cow.

—Arkansas Horse Shoe.

Only a woman's hair.

Binding the now to the past.

Only a single thread.

Only a woman's hair.

Threaded a tear and a sigh.

Only a woman's hair.

Found to-day in the pie.

—Rhymes of the boarding house, by A. Landlady.

THE Springfield Republican says an unnatural New Ashford after creating a scandal by his cruelty to his five children, the oldest 13 and the youngest a babe, who were left motherless a few days ago, and annexed thereby by the owner with his children with coarse corn meal, often uncooked, and unstrained milk, and gives them barely enough clothing to cover their nakedness. He refuses to allow the neighbors to clean up the house or cook food, and one woman, who called to offer her services, fainted from the stench and filth in the place.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROAST mutton is said to be Queen Victoria's favorite dish.

ROSA BOWSER paid \$500 for a lion—painted his portrait and sold it for \$5,000.

JOHN STETSON, Mrs. Langtry's manager, says "she is strong; in fact, I believe she is cocked."

STILSON HUTCHINS, of the Washington Post, has sold his interest in the Manchester, N. H., Union to his partner, Joseph C. Moore.

MRS. ROSCOE CONKLING, who is a beautiful and elegant woman, despite her husband's cruel neglect, has been in Boston where, much attention was paid her.

MR. HENRY C. MAYOR announces that he is the conductor of the Sanitary Engineer. His paper is a necessity to all who would know the latest and best methods in public and private sanitation.

MR. JOHN H. INMAN, of New York, is in the city. Mr. Inman never moves this far from home unless he is looking after some new enterprise. We must be sure to get him, for he is a man of plenty of chances about here, waiting to be pushed ahead.

SERGEANT BALLANTYNE has dyed hair and whiskers, dries dust and dusted his manner. His speech, too, is full of good, strong and repetitions, as though his vocal clockwork, wound up many years ago, had nearly run down, and was likely to stop altogether at the very next broken cog.

MILLONAIRE LELAND SAMPSON's wife is reported to have the finest diamonds in New York, excepting Mrs. John Jacob Astor's. At a recent wedding she wore a magnificent necklace of diamonds, while below it extended a row of shoulders to shoulders was a row of splendid diamonds, four inches deep, and if this were not enough to make a decided sensation, the lady's ears, head, arms and dress were all studded with jewels.

EX-SPEAKER ROBT. C. WINTHROP is regarded as the highest authority in all points of etiquette connected with the office of speaker. He received his instructions when he became speaker from John Quincy Adams. The latter and his father always gave him the proper hints and advice. For many years most of the speakers have consulted Mr. Winthrop on assuming the office, as to the rules of etiquette in social life binding upon them.

AND HE WAS GLAD OF IT.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Almost every night of his life for the last twenty-three years, Detroit has been aroused by his slumbers by a poke in the ribs and a voice whispering: "John! John! do you hear that?"

On such occasions the conversation has always run in one channel, and about as follows: "Whizzer what?" "Don't you hear that noise?"

"Listen! I tell you some one is raising a window!" "Oh! ho!"

"For Heaven's sake, John, get up or we'll be murdered in our beds! I hear some one moving around in the dining room!" "Let 'em move!"

"There it is again! If you don't get up I will, for I'll fall in a chair!"

There was no peace until John got up and stumbled around the house with a rusty old revolver in his grip. He never expected it was anything more than the wind of the frost or the cat, but almost every night brought a repetition.

The other night ushered in an entire change of program. John, who had been up for twenty years, and his wife and children, were all up and about. "Merry on me! but I feel a draught of cold air!" "Nonsense!" growled the sleepy husband. "And I hear some one walking around!"

"It's the cat!" "What of it?" "I tell you, I'll yell murder and arouse the neighborhood!"

John obeyed. He felt the cold air on his legs as he stepped on the floor. He was up and about. He was half way down stairs a dark figure slipped out of the open front door. When he reached the threshold he was a man running across the street, and he called out:

"How! there—hold on!" "Come back here, you burglar! Come back and I'll give you the run of the house! I've been waiting for you for twenty years, and now I don't want to be shocked in this manner!" "You go to South America!" shouted the man. "Well, I leave the door open for you, and you can enter and burglar around for a whole hour if you want to and I won't lift a finger. I'm glad you got in—penny glad, and sorry I drove you out before you had loaded up!"

He left the door open and walked up stairs and jumped into bed. His wife lit the gas and a window and whistled for the police and raised such a racket that the neighbors were aroused. It was found that the burglar had opened the front door with a false key, but had been driven away before he had time to secure any plunder.

"I've just tired of poking around for burglars when there are no burglars," exclaimed the man as he waved the crowd out of the hall, "and if this burglar had only stopped long enough to fire at me a couple of times, I might have been a burglar myself!"

METHODIST TEACHING IN THE SOUTH.

An Address by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell of New Orleans to the Louisiana League to It.

church north now number 410,000 in the southern states. This is an increase of 315,000 in fourteen years.

In 1867 the Mississippi mission conference was organized at New Orleans. It embraced Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It contained five white preachers and twenty colored. In 1880 New Orleans had eighteen churches and 1,000 members; Louisiana, 14 churches and 1,000 members; Mississippi, 200 churches and 24,000 members; Texas, 250 churches and 60,000 members. The church property in this conference is valued at \$1,000,000. The conference controls three colleges in Texas, two in Mississippi, and one in Louisiana. About 1,000 pupils attend these schools. There are 100,000 among whites and negroes alike. In the old slave territory there are eighteen schools for whites, with nearly 3,000 pupils, and twenty day schools for negroes with more than 3,000 pupils. The pupils are graduated as teachers and preachers for that part of the country.

Figures from the census returns were given, showing the illiterate condition of the people in the south as a whole. The speaker favored the bill before congress appropriating \$10,000,000 for educational work in the south. The northern Methodists have spent \$4,000,000 in this work since the war and other denominations about \$6,000,000 more. It has been demonstrated that the negroes are anxious for education, and are capable of receiving it. A whole of the colored people are making rapid progress mentally and morally. The southern churches are beginning to see the good effect of northern philanthropy, and now welcome the workers. Southern churches are adopting the plan introduced by northern preachers who succeed. One effect of this is to unite the people of the two sections. The results were given to show the work among the southern people.

WHAT GOES WITH A FARM.

When a farm is bought or sold, questions often arise as to what goes with it, and disputes may often be avoided if farmers know just what their farm deeds include. In brief, says Mr. Haigh, of the Detroit bar, in the American Agriculturist, where no reservations are made in the deed, the conveyance includes the land, the buildings upon it, and all such chattels or articles as have become so attached or fixed to the soil or to the buildings as to become what is known in law as "fixtures." What constitutes a fixture depends largely on the intention of the owner in putting it there, and also upon the manner in which it is affixed. Anything so affixed to the soil as to become a building, that it cannot be removed without injury, nearly always goes with the farm; and anything of a permanent nature, fitted for permanent use, and annexed thereto by the owner with that intention, generally goes with the land. Though it might be without any real estate, the following examples will illustrate: All fixtures on the farm go with it, but not fencing materials, such as rails, etc., if bought elsewhere and piled upon the farm, and not yet built into a fence; they have never yet been "annexed." But rails cut from the ground and piled upon the farm, or their original annexation is not severed by being changed from standing trees to rails, and they, ever, they were cut with the intention of using them elsewhere than on the farm, they would then be personal property, and would not pass. The bare intention in the mind of the owner in this instance makes the difference between real estate and personal property. Hogs-pens, for example, have been once used upon the farm, are regarded as a part of it, though at the time of sale they are stored away for future use. A new building, however, laid across the beams of a barn, have been held not to be a part of the realty. Standing trees of course are a part of the realty, and if cut and piled upon the farm, if left where they fall, but not if corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property.

A Queer Fowl.

A strange story comes to the Avalanche, which, but for its verification by eye-witnesses, would seem to be too ludicrous to entertain. Being vouched for by good authority, however, it is given to the reader as true. It is all about a duck which recently lost its mate. Now, one would suppose that a duck losing its mate, and having no other duck to go with, would pine away and die of melancholy. But not so with this particular one. It didn't seem to get in the least affected. It was a goodly turkey and chicken—and as old Mrs. Hubbard's misfortune with her children, had so many it didn't know what to do. Being of a sociable disposition it divides its time first with the turkeys and then with the chickens, and this all adds to its happiness. It spends the night in the same company it is with during the day, and has aspirations for as lofty a position as the most ambitious of its kind. It is the strangest part of the story is yet to be told. It is a story of a large and interesting family, and the question that puzzles the mind of the astonished neighbors is what will be the nature of the off-spring. The Avalanche awaits results, and will rely upon Dr. E. Busby, of Tipton county, who is said to own this peculiar fowl, for further information.

The Bankrupting "Future."

From the Vicksburg Herald.

At the first future gambling does not seem cognate to bankruptcy, but a closer examination reveals the intimacy. Future gambling leads to thousands and thousands of bankruptcies, and is one of the most fruitful causes of ruin. As it is known that a creditable individual or firm has failed the cause is asked, and the answer is so often "speculation in futures," that it may be regarded as a part of bankruptcy.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

The southern people are learning fast that there is no incompatibility between the obligations of the living present and the fragrant memories of the dead. And in time, our few co-owning citizens in the north and west will learn that their children will—that we have precisely the same convictions and feelings on the subject of the co-tenancy and its people that those on the other side have concerning those who fought under the "old flag" from first to last. The living are all Americans, and the way will come in time when there shall be no north, no south, in the bivouac of the dead.

Alligator Hunting.

From the Jacksonville Times.

The business of killing and catching alligators provides occupation for quite a number of persons in our state. The hide of a large alligator it worth \$1 to \$2. It is almost a day's task to skin a large one. Alligator skin, which has at first a most unpleasant smell, is much valued as a remedy for rheumatism. Fishermen sometimes cut portions of the animal's body. The flesh of the tail, when cooked, is said to be like veal in look and like pork in taste. Young ones are bought by dealers at from \$2 to \$4 a dozen, if not over one foot in length. They fetch a much higher price when retailed, as they are hard to keep alive. There is an increase in the selling price of 50 cents to \$1 for every additional foot over a certain length. Alligators sixteen to eighteen inches in length are sold by the dozen for \$100, and water and they may be handled without trouble, provided the old one does not take alarm. Most alligator hunters are usually turtle hunters, and pulling out the animals from holes with a hooked

CITY NEWS.

REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

Doing in Public Offices.—The Record of Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capital Notes—Real Estate—Operations—Improvements—Gossip of All Kinds.

Real estate agents are having their hands full. Many mules were sold at Taylor's stables yesterday.

The Art Loan continues to draw large crowds day after day.

The Central train yesterday was five minutes late.

The recent rains have put the streets in a horrible condition.

The opera house contained a large and select audience last night.

Fifty-five dollars was the amount of police court receipts yesterday morning.

The city chain gang was increased yesterday by the addition of two felons.

The new horse car line out Washington street has been revived and will be built.

The second ward is being enhanced in value every day by the building of new residences.

Two cases were booked at the police headquarters yesterday for carrying concealed weapons.

The Decatur street horse car track would be more satisfactory if a little work were done on it.

There was a wholesale discharge of hands in the E. T. V. and G. railroad yards in this place yesterday.

George Eck was put under bond by Justice Butt yesterday for his appearance to answer a charge of assault and battery.

A large crowd was at the car shed yesterday to witness the arrival of E. J. Cox, but he did not reach the city on the noon train.

The special agents of the department of justice who have been investigating the accounts of Marshall Loustreet, have gone to Savannah to investigate affairs in that district.

In the case in Justice Pitchford's court in which Mrs. Ayers charged Miss Fotts with libel, the justice decided yesterday that Miss Fotts was not guilty, and the case was dismissed.

Out of Jail.

Marshall Stokes and Robert Trago were released from jail yesterday, having served out the term of imprisonment to which they had been sentenced. They took the pauper oath and did not have to pay the fine and costs.

Hunting for a Diamond.

The detectives of the city are energetically searching for a \$1,500 diamond cross, which was stolen from a lady in one of Atlanta's hotels, Tuesday night. The cross is a beautiful one and was stolen from a trunk in the lady's room.

Finds a Pocket Book.

Rabbi Jacobson yesterday found a pocket book on Rawson street, for which he wants an owner. The purse contained eighteen cents, and the Rabbi says that he will add twenty-five cents to its contents when the owner calls for and proves his right to the purse.

Returns Home in Good Order.

Intelligence of Harris's return to his home, near East Point, reached the city yesterday. Harris is the young man whose mysterious disappearance, about a week ago, created such a sensation. He declines to give any account of his absence, but says that he spent the time with friends in Campbell county.

Stealing from a Residence.

Night before last Mr. Jackson's residence, on Forsyth street, was entered by a burglar through a rear door, and was robbed of a new black cloth coat, a silver watch, a money purse containing \$10, and a pair of shoes. The theft was not detected until yesterday morning as the family were getting up.

A New Organization.

Night before last a new co-operative insurance society called the Order of the Golden Chain was organized. The following officers were elected: Dr. D. W. Gwin and A. G. Howard, past commanders; R. M. Rose, commander; Henry Krouse, vice-commander; E. G. Roberts, collector; G. S. Prior, secretary; and E. W. Martin, treasurer.

Hunting for a Stolen Horse.

Mr. Sandford, who resides near Conyers, was in the city yesterday looking for a fine sorrel mare which was stolen from his place Tuesday morning last. Tuesday morning Mr. Sandford had the mare saddled and brought to his front gate, but while he was breakfasting the mare was stolen. Mr. Sandford succeeded in tracing the mare to Atlanta.

Christmas Gifts.

Rev. Sam P. Jones, agent of Decatur Orphan Home, has made an appeal to the several Sunday-schools of the state for contribution of clothing, shoes, etc., for the orphan children now in the home. Let any one willing to help the poor and his gifts will be gratefully appreciated. As this is the only institution of the kind in north Georgia, and as the Executive committee of the Georgia Orphan Home, let our generous people do kindly by these orphans. All boxes and packages should be marked and shipped.

Cut With a Hatchet.

Yesterday evening Sallie Parks and Jim Parks, her husband, had a little deal at their home on Scofield street, in which the husband was badly used up with a hatchet. The fight had its origin in the repeated visits of Charlie Holmes to Sallie's house. Jim forbade these visits but Sallie encouraged them. Yesterday evening when Jim returned home he found Holmes and Sallie sitting by the fire discussing past events. The sight angered him and picking up a chair he started for his rival. Sallie, however, intervened and Holmes' departure Sallie resumed the fight with her husband. Her weapon was a hatchet and with it Sallie inflicted several gashes on Jim's head and body.

The Georgia Jail.

It is well understood in financial circles that General Gordon's trip to Europe so far as placing bonds of the Georgia Pacific railroad is concerned, was a failure. He did not dispose of a single bond. A committee of New York capitalists are now on the road examining the Georgia Pacific bonds, with a view of taking three and a half million of the securities of the road, so far they have been very favorably impressed and it is possible that the money will be forthcoming when the report of this committee is made and the bonds will be issued immediately. The road is being pushed rapidly to completion. There is no lack of funds so far, and we hope that the work will continue without interruption until we reach the Mississippi line.

A WAR MEMORY.

An interesting sketch of the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, has been written by a young man who was present at the battle. The sketch is a very vivid and interesting one, and is well worth a read. It is published in the Atlanta Constitution, and is a very good example of the kind of writing that is now being done by the young men of the South.

Atlanta, Ga., December 13, 1882.—It has been twenty years ago to day since the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., was fought. About the first of December, 1862, Lee's army arrived at Hamilton's crossing, a few miles below Fredericksburg, from the valley of Virginia. On the eleventh General Burnside crossed the Rappahannock, took Fredericksburg and deployed his forces preparatory to the fourth "On to Richmond." The next day we drew ranks of hard-tack and cartridges, and marched to the crest of hills that formed Mary's Heights. The battle opened on the thirteenth. While our pickets were firing on the advancing columns of the enemy, Stonewall Jackson rode along the line. He was dressed in a new uniform—a dark blue suit—and I should not have recognized him. He was not the cheery of the troops told of his coming. One of my comrades remarked: "We are going to have a big battle. Jackson's servant said this morning. 'The general was out in the woods yesterday nearly all day, and when he comes back I begin to pack up my camp-chest, as we will march or fight, certain, the next day.'"

At ten o'clock the battle began in earnest. Jackson's corps was on the right of the army, fronting the left of the federal column. He formed three lines of battle, and our division was placed in advance. After several hours of skirmishing we charged the enemy with a cheer and drove them beyond our lines, and the battle raged until dark, when Burnside was beaten, and the battle won by the confederates.

As the enemy retreated, we advanced, and passed many of their dead and wounded. One of our men, who was killed, was found with a bullet in his head, and he was lying on his back, with his hands clasped in prayer. He was a brave man, and he died a brave death.

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"Don't kill the eagle," exclaimed one of the men, "for it is an omen of victory, and just then a rabbit ran through our ranks to ward the woods in our rear, when another said: 'Great good fellow, for if I had no character at stake I'd be with you.'"

Both armies remained inactive for, perhaps, thirty minutes, with their respective flags flying defiantly to the breeze—here the old stars and stripes hung drooping with its heavy folds, and there the southern cross, the confederate battle flag waved above the brave standard-bearer who had borne it in triumph through so many battles and over so many victorious fields. Then the charge was again renewed, and friend and foe went down together into the valley of death.

The day after the battle we picked up a large number of "yankee" letters on the battle-field, and read them more through curiosity than for any other reason. We found that the yankees, with all their boasted learning, were poorer writers than our southern boys, fresh from the plow handles.

General Burnside re-crossed the river and took up winter quarters, while we did the same on the south side. Amid the ice and snow of a rigid winter, we passed many hours of innocent amusement. One bright and balmy day the federal bands played "Yankee Doodle," and when they ceased, the confederates struck up "Dixie," then "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the cheers of the armies spoke unmistakably a wish for peace. T. O. J.

Call for a State Convention of the W. C. T. U. To all Women's Temperance Societies of whatever Name, to Pastors of Churches, and to Christian Women of the State of Georgia:

Dear Friends—There will be a convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State held in Atlanta January 10th, 1883, for the purpose of organizing into a state body.

Miss Frances E. Willard, National President of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, and perhaps other Christian workers from a distance will be present, and as

The "Union" has auxiliaries all over the country, and is gaining in interest, numbers, and in importance every day. Its influence is being felt in every direction, and a reform is begun which, with God's continued help and blessing, will result in great good, if not in the complete downfall of the national sin of intemperance.

The central idea of all our work is to release the body and soul from the thralldom of Satan, and to enthroned Christ as Redeemer and Lord in the individual heart, and His Spirit in the home and in the State.

We invite two delegates from every Woman's Temperance Society in the State. We also beg that every woman, whether belonging to any Society or not, who has the Temperance cause at heart, to come and learn what women are doing in the State, and to take home with her such information, documents, etc., as shall enable her to organize a W. C. T. U. in her own locality.

Pastors of churches of every denomination are requested to appoint lady delegates from their churches.

Entertainment will be furnished for all. Name and time of arrival can be sent to Mrs. E. C. Witter, President, W. C. T. U., Atlanta, Ga.

A committee will meet the delegates at the depot, and assign them to their places of abode; and it is requested that they wear the Temperance badge—a small bow of white ribbon. Respectfully,

Mrs. Wm. C. Sibley, State President, W. C. T. U., Augusta, Ga. State papers are requested to copy the above.

Prof. W. W. Lumpkin has accepted a proposition to unite with Prof. Meigs, January 1st, 1883. He will give special attention to reading, letter writing, and analytical, composition, rhetoric, and elocution.

It matters not in what sphere our children may move, it cannot but be desirable to have them write a good letter, read well, and speak with ease and grace. A practical education is one that trains the pupil in the necessary steps to reach the high point in the pursuits of life.

This is what the faculty of Meigs's high school aim to do. They will give special attention to reading, letter writing, and analytical, composition, rhetoric, and elocution.

In regard to this distinguished gentleman who is to take part in this school on the first of January, we can only say that Atlanta should congratulate herself in procuring such a true man to aid in the responsible work of training her youth.

Somebody has named a canal boat for Mrs. Langtry. The boat is positively owned the actress' fame and beauty.

E. Grayson, Harris and West Broad street, Savannah, Ga., says that he was much benefited by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Atlanta claims to have the finest church in the South.

"Little thanks are due to him who only gives away what is of no use to himself." The thanks of invalids the world over are being showered on the inventor of Kidney-Wort, for it is giving health to all. Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it.

Smoke Footlight Cigars. They are superior to any other cigars now on the market. Try them. Sold by Hutchinson & Bro. 99 dec3-d11 7p fol rd mat

The Run on Overcoats. This week has been immense, but, as this had our anticipated, our assortment still remains complete. Elmsman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Buy the Glen Mary Coal. It is all lump, lights easy, burns up clean and makes a splendid fire. W. S. Wilson & Bro., 7 Spring and 44 Marietta street.

Hannibal Hamlin begins to entertain a "shrewd suspicion" that he was sent to Spain to be got out of the way.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "I have used them for more than a dozen years, and think them the best and most convenient relief."—Rev. C. M. Humphrey, Gratz, Ky.

Something Unique. Geo. E. King & Co., dealers in hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., 49 Peachtree street, have gotten up a new and novel idea for preserving their goods with a present. They have a fine fifty dollar English breech loading gun, which they will present to the person who guesses nearest the number of beans in a sealed glass jar. They will record the number you guess, your name and address on a book they have to meet the purpose, and after the expiration of sixty days, the jar will be opened, the beans counted in the presence of witnesses, and the gun will most assuredly be given to the lucky man. This is no hoax, and is open to the state. Addresses sent by mail will be most welcome.

Fine Norfolk oyster at Emery's, 15 Peachtree. dec4 1t

The limited express train between Atlanta and Charleston will commence running on Sunday, December 17th. It will leave Atlanta at 5:30 p.m., arrive at Charleston 8:30 a.m., and return to Atlanta at 12:30 p.m. The arriving time of this train at Atlanta will be 12:30 p.m., of which further particulars will be given. This train carries through sleepers both ways. Ed. A. Warner, Agent.

Meet Colonel Adair. To-day and take the E. T. V. and G. R. R. train at 5 o'clock for Jackson to attend the great sale of lots on Monday morning. See advertisement in this morning's paper. Plats are at his office. 7th p.

Ask for Glen Mary Coal if you want the best. It is all lump, lights easy and burns up clean and makes very little dust and ashes. Try it and see. W. S. Wilson & Bro., 7 Spring and 44 Marietta street. dec2-d1t tues thur sat sun

It is Just Essential. To have a large and varied stock to select from as to purchase at reasonable figures. You can accomplish both by buying your clothing from Elmsman Bros., 55 Whitehall street. dec7-d1t

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